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JAPAN II

PICCI



JAPAN AIR LINES

KANSAI AREA



OSAKA

The second largest city in Japan, Osaka is also the largest city in Western Japan, Osaka with its more than 1,700 bridges, is often called the "Venice of the Orient" and the River Yodo, springing from Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan, flows through the city, with its numerous tributaries forming the many creeks and canals that crisscross this busy city. The port of Osaka on the bay is a natural harbour with excellent facilities. This access to water transportation has played a major part in developing Osaka into the metropolis that it is today.

Since the 4th century, Osaka has had in its hinterland the successive capitals of ancient Japan and especially since the 9th century when Kyoto became the capital. Osaka, linked by water with Kyoto, became a large commercial center and was visited at times by foreign trading vessels.

At the end of the 16th century, the feudal warrior Hideyoshi Toyotomi conquered the country and built his castle in Osaka. He encouraged commerce and industry which brought unprecedented prosperity to Osaka.

After Toyotomi's fall in the 17th century, the seat of government was moved to Edo (Tokyo), headquarters of the Tokugawa Shogunate. However, due to its central location in the island of Honshu and its easy access to water transportation, Osaka became the center of trading of rice and rows of warehouses storing rice lined its canals.

The Osaka merchant, with a long tradition of trading, is noted as a shrewd and quick-witted merchant and many of Japan's present day financial tycoons hail from Osaka.

Osaka today is not only a major commercial center but is also one of Japan's big four industrial centers. Its spinning and chemical industries are the largest in Japan.

The population of Osaka is over 2.8 million and in addition to this, more than ½ million commute from the more than 20 satellite cities in this area.

ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

Visas—No visa is required for passengers staying less than 72 hours and who hold confirmed tickets and entry visas to their next destination. However, the area permitted to be visited under a shore pass is restricted and it is recommended that a transit visa be obtained. Transit visas are valid for stays up to 15 days. Tourist visas are valid for a period of 60 days. Nationals of the following countries are exempted from visa requirements.

a) Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey—Up to 3 months.

Osaka Castle



b) Austria, Switzerland and West Germany—Up to 6 months.

All visitors staying in Japan for a period exceeding 60 days are required to register at the municipal office of the district where they are residing. An Alien Registration Card will be issued.

Customs—Only oral declaration is required at entry except a Declaration Form must be filled out when you have any unaccompanied baggage following. Besides your personal effects, the following items may be brought in duty free. 200 cigarets or 50 cigars or 250 gm of tobacco. 6 bottles of alcoholic beverages (3 bottles for transit passengers), 2 dozen golf balls.

Health Certificates—No certificate is required unless you have originated at or transited through a smallpox or cholera infected area.

Foreign Currency—There is no restriction on the amount of foreign currency you may bring in. Non-residents are issued a "Record of Purchase of Commodities Tax Exempt for Export" Form and all purchases of tax-exempt items must be recorded. This form must be returned to Customs at the time of departure.

Japanese currency up to the amount of ¥20,000 may be taken out of the country. Yen up to the equivalent of \$100 may be reconverted back into foreign currency.

Business Center of Osaka



CURRENCY & EXCHANGE RATES

The local currency is the *yen* and one U.S. dollar equals ¥360. Paper currency come in ¥100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 bills. There are also ¥1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 coins. Foreign currency may be exchanged at any for-



foreign exchange bank, hotel or government authorized money changer. Bank hours are 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on week days and 9:00 a.m. to noon on Saturdays.

UNIT	1	2	3	4	5	10	50	100
U. S. Dollar	¥ 360	720	1,080	1,440	1,800	3,600	18,000	36,000
Pound Sterling	¥1,008	2,016	3,024	4,032	5,040	10,080	50,400	100,800
French Franc	¥ 73	146	219	292	365	730	3,650	7,300
Deutsche Mark	¥ 86	171	257	343	429	357	4,290	8,570
Hongkong Dollar	¥ 63	126	190	253	316	632	3,160	6,320

FROM THE AIRPORT TO THE CITY

Your JAL flight, whether international or domestic, lands at Osaka International Airport. From the airport to the city is approximately 8 miles. Taxi fare is about ¥800. For its domestic flight passengers only, JAL provides free bus transportation to its city ticket office. More than twenty daily flights link Tokyo with this western capital.

CITY TRANSPORTATION

Taxis—Taxis cruise the streets and the fare varies with the size of the cab.

	First	Each Additional
Large cabs	2 km ¥100	400 m ¥20
Medium cabs	2 km 80	500 m 20
Small cabs	2 km 70	570 m 20

yoshi Toyotomi, the castle is one of the oldest landmarks of the city. After Hideyoshi's death, the castle was razed by the Tokugawas and the present castle is only the donjon which was rebuilt in 1931. The original castle had over a hundred towers and palaces, surrounded by double rows of moats and was considered an impregnable fortress. The huge stones which form its walls and the many relics displayed in the tower are of interest to the foreign visitor. An elevator provides easy ascent to the tower where a magnificent view can be commanded of the city and the beautiful Inland Sea.

Dotombori & Sennichimae—The most popular amusement center of Osaka, this area is a cluster of movie houses, theaters and all sorts of eating establishments, offering a wide variety of food from sushi to spaghetti. Also in this neighborhood are the first class cabarets, and at night, the neon lights beckon the tourist to a night of entertainment.

Tsutenkaku—Literally meaning "Heaven Reaching Tower," this steel tower reaches 340 feet and its observation platform offers another magnificent view of the city. In the vicinity of the tower is Shinsekai (New World), another amusement center.

Dotombori



Shinsaibashi-Suji—At right angles with Dotombori Street, this street is a shopping arcade more than 800 meters long and is lined with high class shops selling such items as beaded handbags and silk goods.

Industrial Tourism

As one of Japan's largest industrial centers, Osaka offers a most unique sight-seeing tour to the foreign tourist or businessman. More than a score of modern plants with up-to-date equipment and technical skill, have thrown their doors open to the foreign visitor



interested in an on-the-spot study of Japan's fast-expanding industry. A wide selection of plants are available and the Japan Travel Bureau will handle applications. A 4-hour trip to one of the plants selected and to Osaka Castle with an English-speaking guide costs about ¥5,000 per couple or ¥1,100 per person for groups of 10 or more.

RESTAURANTS

There is an old saying in Japan that while Kyoto people splurge on dress, the people of Osaka luxuriate in good food. True to this saying, Osaka has many excellent restaurants serving delicious meals, both Japanese and western. The Inland Sea provides excellent ingredients for Tempura and Sashimi. Beef from

the Osaka area is considered the best in Japan and provide mouth-watering steaks and Sukiyaki. The tea ceremony has long been popular in this area and there are many restaurants specializing in "Kaiseki" dishes which is served before the tea ceremony.

Japanese Food

General

Taikoen	Higashinoda-cho,	Tel. 351-8201
Tsuruya	Imabashi, Higashi-ku	231-0456
Sakau-Ro	Hirano-machi, Higashi-ku	231-2225
Kagairo	Kitahama, Higashi-ku	231-5784
Rogetsu	Sonezaki, Kita-ku	341-6351
Kicho	Koraibashi, Higashi-ku	231-1937
Nadaman	Imabashi, Higashi-ku	231-0088
Kikuya	Eiraku-cho, Kita-ku	341-1716

It is recommended that you make prior reservations at the above restaurants.

Sukiyaki

Asahi	Sonezaki-Shinchi, Kita-ku	Tel. 341-1610
Suehiro	Eiraku-cho, Kita-ku	341-1638
Mimiu	Yokobori, Kita-ku	231-0666

Tempura

Yotaro	Dojima Hamadori, Kita-ku	Tel. 341-3714
Nishiki	Soemon-cho, Minami-ku	211-2021
Ippo	Dojima Kami, Kita-ku	341-4435

Kaiseki Dishes

Sakaguchi-Ro	Chausuyama, Tennoji-ku	Tel. 771-5316
Karasaki-Ryo	Abeno, Abeno-ku	641-1549

Tea Ceremony



SHOPPING

In the south of Osaka grows a high quality bamboo, and baskets, blinds and other bambooware have been famous from ancient times. However, Osaka is more famous for its modern products such as radios, toys and synthetic fabrics. Osaka has nine department stores offering a wide variety of goods and a visit to one of the department stores offers the visitor a peek into the daily life of the Japanese.

The following is a list of stores belonging to the Japan Souvenir Association.



Silk Goods

Kanebo Service Co.

Mainichi Kaikan Bldg. Tel. 361-5889

Bags

Hashimoto	Mitsuderasuji	211-2306
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Cameras

Kawahara	2, Umeda	312-0031
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Pearls

K. Mikimoto	Shin Osaka Bldg.	361-0220
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Department Stores

Daimaru	Shinsaibashi, Minami-ku	Tel. 271-1231 Closed Mondays
Hanshin	Umeda, Kita-ku	361-1201 Closed Wednesdays
Hankyu	Umeda, Kita-ku	361-1381 Closed Mondays
Kintetsu	Abeno, Abeno-ku	771-8331 Closed Thursdays

Kintetsu	Uehonmachi, Tennoji-ku	771-6831 Closed Thursdays
Matsuzakaya	Nippon-bashi, Minami-ku	641-1171 Closed Mondays
Mitsukoshi	Koraibashi, Higashi, -ku	231-1551 Closed Mondays
Sogo	Shinsaibashi, Minami-ku	271-2221 Closed Thursdays
Takashimaya	Namba, Minami-ku	631-1101 Closed Mondays

NIGHT CLUBS & CABARETS

The Osakaaan, although shrewd and a hard worker, also is a hard player. After a busy day, he relaxes at a lavishly appointed bar or at one of the mammoth night clubs staffed with over a thousand hostesses.

Cabaret Metropolitan	Soemoncho	Tel. 211-9131
Cabaret Universe	Kawaramachi	641-7777
Cabaret Fuji	Soemoncho	211-7831
Cabaret Bijinza	Hachimansuji	211-8775
Cabaret Crown	Doyamacho	341-3431
Cabaret World	Sonezaki	361-9966
Club Rat Mort	Dojima	341-7001
Club Arrow	Doyamacho	361-3535
Club Yodo	Sennencho	341-0678
Club Azami	Dojima	341-3822
Club B & B	Kita-Shinchi	341-1339
Club Ohta	Kita-Shinchi	341-6358

THEATER & ENTERTAINMENT

Bunraku (Puppet show)

Bunraku is a puppet show born in the late 17th century from the very soil of Osaka. The dolls, about two-thirds the size of a human being, are manipulated by the master operator and two assistants in black costumes. Although the manipulators are in direct view of the spectators, the dolls are manipulated so skillfully that the spectator becomes

unaware of the operators. A chanter and a samisen (three stringed guitar) accompany the play.

It is believed that the show was imported from China and was used only at ceremonies in the shrines. However, in the early 18th Century the famous Osaka playwright, Monzaemon Chikamatsu, wrote many plays which became immediate hits with the appearance of the famous chanter, Gidayu Takemoto. The Bunraku quickly gained popularity and was developed into its present form. Although it had to compete with the rising popularity of Kabuki, the Osakan's rightful pride in Bunraku has kept up its popularity to this day. The "Bunraku-za" Theater is the only theater constructed solely for puppet shows and performances are held about five times a year. Consult your hotel information desk or tourist agency for details.

Osaka Kabuki

It is said that the origin of Kabuki was a prayer song and dance dedicated by a shrine girl in the 17th century. Refined in three centuries into a dazzling and brilliant theatrical art, Kabuki employs no women and all female parts are performed by male actors. Since its inception, Kabuki has had its popularity among the common people and especially in Osaka it reached its peak in popularity in the late 17th century. Although Tokyo Kabuki gained favor more and more, Osaka

Bunraku



Osaka

Kabuki still retains its popularity and is shown at the Shin Kabukiza (Namba, Tel. 631-2121) and Nakaza (Dotombori, Tel. 761-1566) the year around. Admission is ¥880 per person.



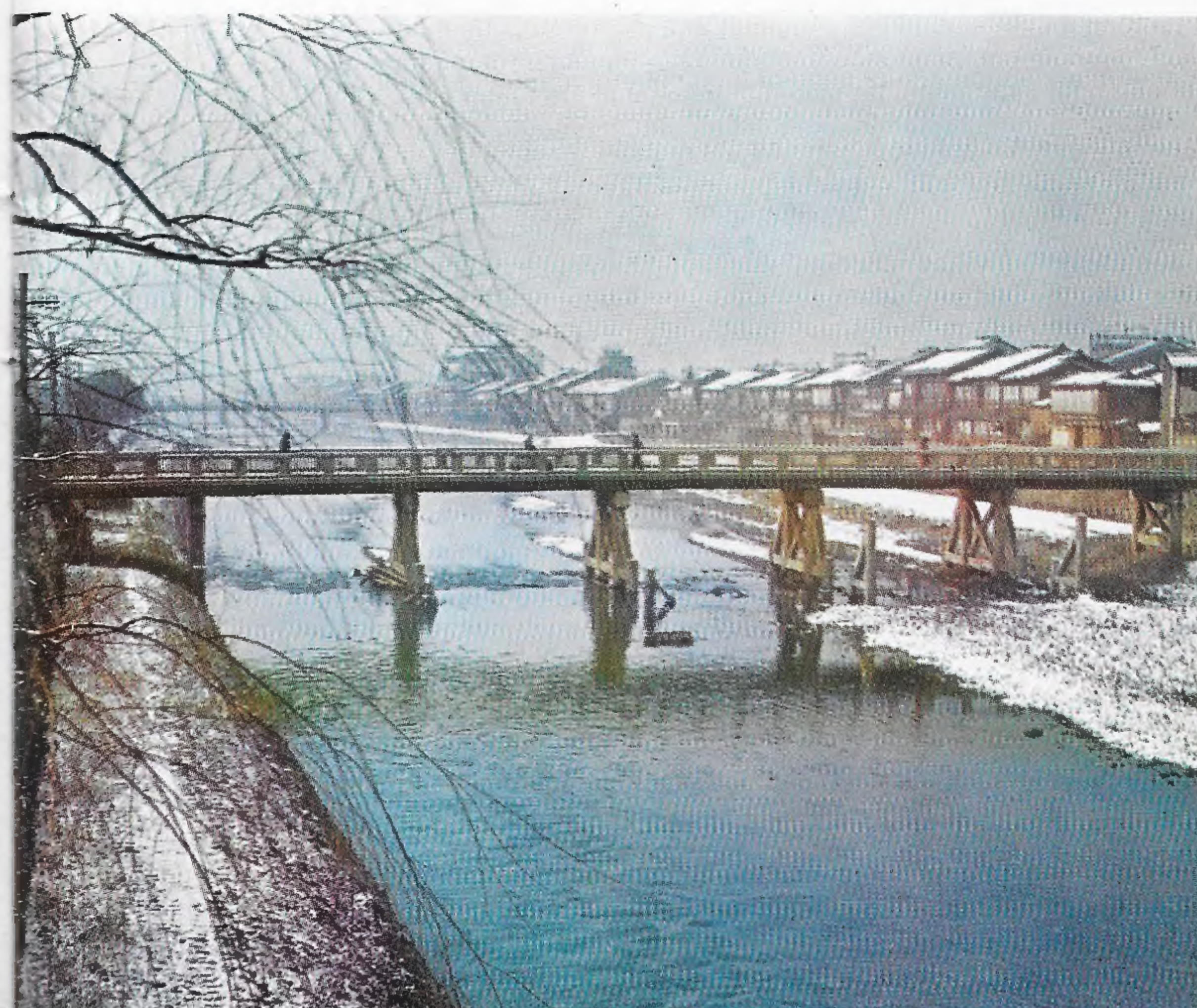
KYOTO

For the foreign tourist, Kyoto has so much to offer in both artificial and natural beauty that a passing visit will not allow him to capture the true feeling of this ancient capital. However, a visit to at least savor its beauty is a must on his itinerary.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the history of Japan is also the history of Kyoto, and to prove this the major legacies of Japanese culture lie in its confines. Guarded on three sides by rolling hills and linked by waterways with Osaka Bay, Kyoto prospered by dint of this geographical advantage.

In 794 A.D., the capital was moved from Nara to Kyoto. The new capital, far larger than Nara, was built after the Chinese fashion and its oblong area was enclosed by low walls and moats. Roads were laid out like a checker-board and the road from Rashomon led to the imposing Imperial Palace. Since then for more than

Kamo River in winter



Kyoto

a thousand years until the capital was moved to Tokyo, Kyoto was the center of Japanese culture. Protected as national religions, Shintoism and Buddhism prospered and today more than 600 shrines and 1600 temples may be found in Kyoto, their moss-covered gardens offering a tranquility hard to match in modern Japan.

Kyoto today is not only the spiritual home of the Japanese, but with a population of a million, it is one of the four largest industrial centers of Japan. Untouched by the ravages of war, the ancient relics and structures still remain to be enjoyed by the visitor.

ACCESS TO KYOTO

Japan Air Lines offers for its domestic passengers free bus or limousine transportation from Osaka International Airport to its city ticket office in Kyoto near the Kyoto City Hall and the Kyoto Hotel. The ride takes 1½ hours over excellent roads. Taxis cost about ¥1,900. Please apply to the passenger service counter at the Osaka Airport for transportation to Kyoto.

Higashi Honganji Temple



Saihoji Temple

CITY TRANSPORTATION

Taxis—Metered taxis, displaying yellow license plates, cruise the streets. A 20% surcharge is added for trips to outlying districts and for trips between the hours of 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. Fares are as follows:

	First	Each Additional	Waiting Charge
Large Cabs	2 km ¥100	400 m ¥20	4 Min. ¥20
Medium Cabs	2 km 80	500 m 20	5 Min. 20
Small Cabs	1.7km 60	285 m 10	3 Min. 10

Large foreign-make taxicabs may be hired at ¥7,000 per day or ¥3,500 for half a day.

HOTELS

Deluxe Hotels

Rates for single room with bath...¥3,000—¥5,800

Rates for twin bedroom with bath...¥4,000—10,000

Miyako Hotel Awataguchi Tel. 7-6011

Kyoto Hotel Kawaramachi Nijo-dori 231-5301

Kyoto Int'l Hotel Near Nijo Castle 231-9171

First Class Hotel

Rates for single room with bath.....¥1,800—¥3,000

Rates for twin bedroom with bath...¥3,000—¥5,000

Unlike the streets of Tokyo and Osaka, Kyoto is laid out like a checkerboard and one can easily find one's way around town.

Kyoto is a city of Buddhism and the culture of Japan is closely related with Buddhism. Traditionally, Japanese cultures such as tea ceremony, Ikebana and gardening all originated in the temples and most of the places of interest in Kyoto are in these temples.

For the visitor with limited time, there are regular sightseeing buses offering guided tours.

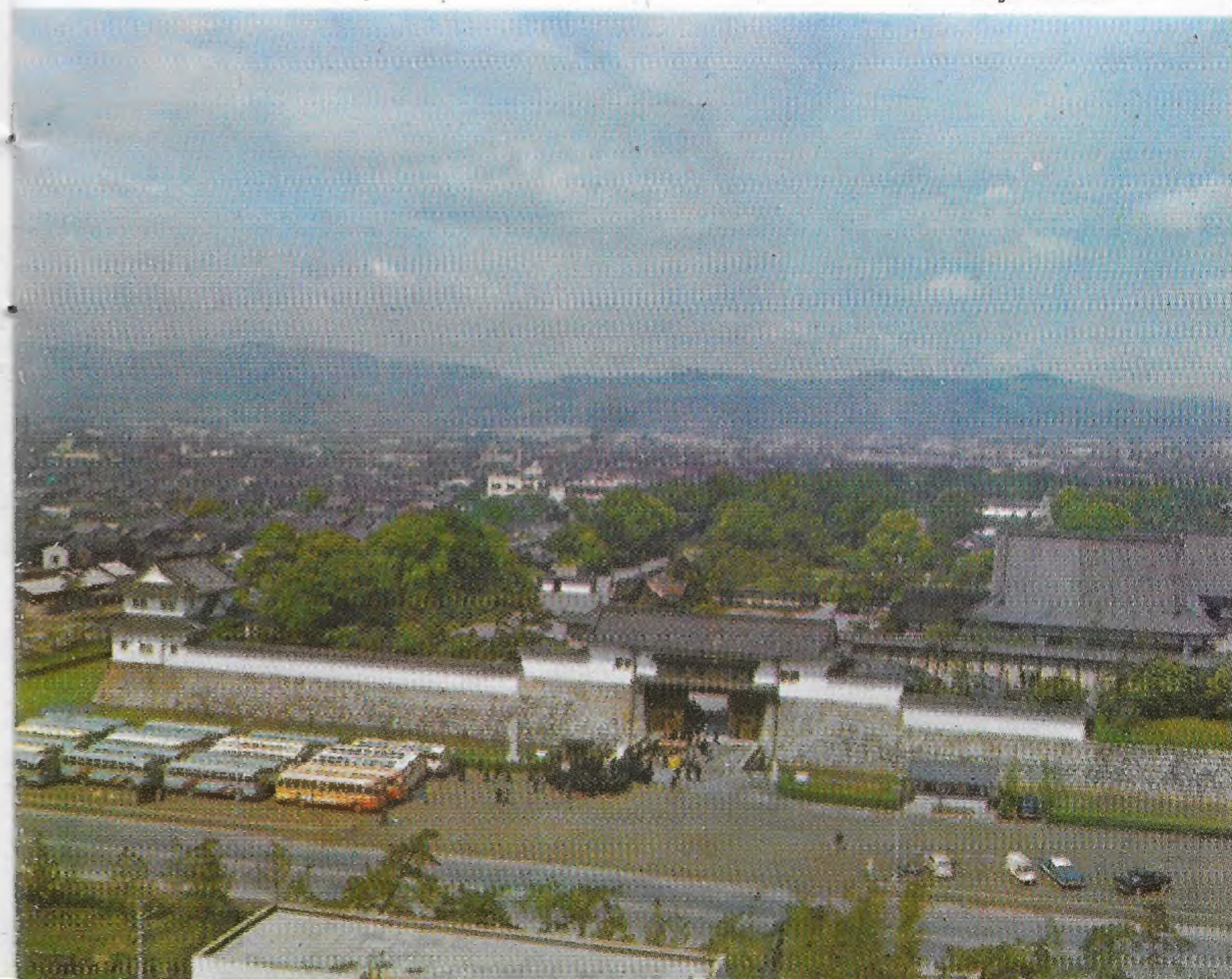
Morning Tour 9:30 a.m.—12:40 p.m. Cost about ¥1,000

Afternoon Tour 2:00 P.m.— 5:30 p.m. " "

Night Tour 8:10 p.m.—11:45 p.m. Cost about ¥3,000
with dinner

Apply to the hotel information desk or Japan Travel Bureau and the buses will pick you up at either the Miyako, Station, Kyoto or Kyoto International Hotels. On certain days, garden tours and cultural tours are available and it is suggested that you consult the hotel information desk for details. The Tourist Industry Bureau of the Kyoto Municipal Government also offers a unique program where the foreign visitor is invited to visit Japanese homes. The foreign visitor will find it an interesting experience to meet with Japanese families and savor the warmth of their homes and gain an insight into the typical Japanese way of life.

Nijo Castle



Japanese Inn

Kyoto Station Hotel	Front of Kyoto Station	37-8191
Mt. Hiei Hotel	Mt. Hiei	78-1126

Japanese Inns

Kyoto, rich in tradition, offers many Japanese inns that are government registered and members of the Federation of Japanese Tourist Hotels. A stay in one of these Japanese inns will be sure to enhance the enjoyment of your stay. Rates are ¥2,000—¥4,000 per person with two meals.

Hiiragiya	Fuyacho, Anekoji-Agaru	Tel. 22-1136
Tawaraya	" "	22-2685
Kinta	Yanagino Bamba, Shijo-Sagaru	35-1429
Kanaiwaro Bekkan	Kiyamachi Gojo-Agaru	35-5010
Kyo-Yamato	359 Minami Masuyamachi, Kodaiji	6-0124
Matsukichi	Miyukimachi, Sanjo-Agaru	22-7016
Onoya	Kiyamachi Nijo-Sagaru	231-1181
Seikoro	Toiya, Gojo-Sagaru	6-0771
Sumiya	Fuyacho, Sanjo-Sagaru	22-2188

CITY SIGHTSEEING

For the visitor with time to spend, a leisurely visit to the many historical spots scattered over the city with guidebook in hand is an interesting experience.

Points of Interest

Higashi Honganji Temple—This temple is one of the two headquarters of the Jodo-Shinshu sect, which is the most powerful in Japan with over 16 million followers. Its Chief Abbots are descendants of St. Shinran who founded the sect in the 13th century. This sect, critical of the complexity and formality which prevailed in Buddhism at the time, preached salvation through simple belief in Buddha and quickly won popularity among the common people. As it gained power all over the country, trouble arose between the sect and the ruling powers and the headquarters were moved constantly but finally in



the 16th century, it was moved to the present site. However, early in the 17th century the Tokugawa shogunate, afraid of its political power, divided the headquarters and its followers into the Nishi (West) Honganji and the Higashi (East) Honganji. The temple has been destroyed by fire four times and the present building was rebuilt in the 19th century with funds donated by its followers. Its main structures are the Founder's Hall and Kodo Hall, the magnificence of which is evidence of their deep belief. Legend has it that in order to provide a rope strong enough to bring lumber down from the mountains, female followers cut their hair and donated 50 lengths of rope made from it. Today, a few lengths of the rope is displayed in a glass case at the temple.



Old Imperial Palace

Nijo Castle—This castle was built in 1603 by Ieyasu Tokugawa, the first shogun, to serve as his residence during his visits to Kyoto. Although built by warriors, it was not built to serve as a fortress and its shallow moats were for decorative purposes only. Its beautiful gardens and lavish interior decorations, especially the Great Audience Hall, where the feudal lords were received in audience, with its gold-flecked walls, the carved transoms and damascened pillars, are dazzling sights for the foreign visitor. The many paintings which decorate its interior are of the Kano school, noted for its bold colors and unconstrained composition.

Old Imperial Palace—The original palace was built in the late 8th century but the palace buildings have been destroyed repeatedly by fire. The present building was rebuilt in 1855 and is an exact replica of the original palace. The Shishinden Hall is where the emperor including the present Emperor, held their coronation ceremonies. In contrast with the Nijo Castle, the Palace is noted for its simplicity which does not detract from its dignity and grace. Visitors are not allowed beyond the three Inner

Kyoto

Gates which can only be entered by the Emperor and Empress. Visitors must make advance applications to the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency. Forms are available at hotels. A visit is included in the itinerary of guided tours.

Heian Shrine—With its bright red pillars, sparkling white walls and green slate roof, this is the most colorful shrine in Kyoto. Built in 1895 to commemorate the 1100th anniversary of the moving of the capital to Kyoto, it is dedicated to the Emperor Kammu who selected Kyoto as his capital. The buildings are a replica of the original imperial palace on a reduced scale. The name Heian which means "Peace and Tranquility" is also the ancient name of Kyoto and the shrine was built with the prayer that peace and tranquility would be brought to the country. The Heian Shrine is also noted for its sacred garden which is modeled after the garden of a nobleman of the 10th century, with a pond, roofed Chinese bridge, cherry-blossoms, water lilies, iris and maple.

Kinkakuji (Golden Pavilion)—The popular name for the Rokuonji Temple of the Zen sect, it is so named for the gold gilt which decorates its entire exterior. Nestled at the foot of a hill, it was formerly the site of a noble's villa, but in the 14th century, the third shogun of the Ashikaga shogunate, Yoshimitsu, spared no expense in building the pavilion and its beautiful gardens. The Golden Pavilion is comprised of three tiers, the first patterned after the residence of a 10th century noble, the second after a warrior's residence and the third after a Buddhist temple, the three different styles blending perfectly. The reflection of the pavilion on the still waters of the pond is a most impressive sight. After the death of Yoshimitsu, the villa was turned into a temple. Unfortunately, the original building was destroyed by fire in 1950 and the present building was built in 1955.



Kinkakuji Temple

Kiyomizu Temple—Built on a wooden platform jutting high from the side of a mountain, this temple is dedicated to the Kannon (Goddess of Mercy). Dating from the 8th century, it is one of Kyoto's oldest temples. The present building was rebuilt in early 17th century. Occasionally, believers may be seen under the icy waters of the falls near the main temple praying to the Goddess. The famous Kiyomizu chinaware originates from this district.

Sanjusangendo Temple—Meaning the Hall of Thirty-three Spaces, it is so called because of the 33 spaces between the pillars of this 380 foot long hall. The number 33 is a symbolic number in Buddhism as it is said that the Goddess of Mercy appeared in this world in 33 different forms to save man. Built in the 13th century, it is also called the Temple of a Thousand Buddhas and on each side of the main image, stand 500 gold Buddhas. The main image, called the Thousand Handed Kannon, was made by the famed sculptor, Tankei, in the 13th century. It is a masterpiece of Kamakura period sculpture.



Maiko

Shimabara—From the 17th century until recently a specially licensed district, Shimabara still has a teahouse that retains the old customs to be shown to visitors. The women at these teahouse were specially trained to converse on equal terms with their male customers. They were called Dayuu. At the teahouse, girls dressed in elaborate costumes of the Dayuu show the ancient dances and other customs for the benefit of visitors.

Gion—The district where the better-known Japanese restaurants are located, Gion is also where the famous Maiko and Geisha entertainers live. The Maiko, with her trailing "obi" and lacquered hairdo, is the trademark of Kyoto. To become a Maiko, a girl must either be born into or be adopted by one of the Geisha houses that have for many generations trained these entertainers. The Maiko undergoes strict training in the arts of Japanese dancing and singing and also goes to a special school to become proficient in the tea ceremony and "ikebana." After reaching the age of 15, she is allowed to attend parties and show her skill. After coming of age, she trades her trailing obi for a regular obi and becomes a Geisha. From early April till mid-May, Maiko and Geisha perform the Cherry Dances at the Kaburenjo Theater in Gion.



Tea House

between April 1 and October 30.

Cormorant Fishing—Cormorant fishing is held at the Uji River four nights a week between mid-June and August 31. Buses are available.



RESTAURANTS

Known as Kyo Cooking, Kyoto food was developed for the palate of the nobleman and is noted for its delicate taste, its color and for the beautiful plates and utensils in which the food is served. Kyoto is also noted for the Buddhist vegetarian meal and the "Kaiseki" dishes that precede the tea ceremony. Advance reservations must be made to have dinner at any of

the following famous restaurants.

Doi	Higashiyama, Kodaiji	Tel. 6-1505
Gion Nakamura	Ro Yasaka Jinja Toriina	6-0016
Isecho	Shinmachi, Nishiki	Agaru 220-0300
Hyo-Tei	Nanzenji Kusagawacho	7-1282
Minoko	Gion Shimogawara	6-0328

Tempura

Tenki	Senbon Imadegawa	Agaru 44-4146
Karafune	Gion Hanamikoji	6-2808
Kibun	Kiyamachi Shijo	Sagaru 35-4769

Mizutaki (Pot-boiled Chicken)

Sato-Kashiwa-Ryo	Sanjo Karasuma	Higachi 22-3883
Shin Miura	Kiyamachi Nijo	Sagaru 23-1297
Shin Miura (Branch)	Gion Hanamikoji	6-3175

Sukiyaki & Other Beef Cooking

Junidanya	Gion Hanamikoji	Higashi 6-0213
Mishima-Tei	Sanjo Teramachi	2-0840



SHOPPING

Kyoto, being the capital for such a long period, developed many handicrafts to a fine degree to satisfy the tastes of the Imperial Household and the noblemen. These crafts have been handed down generation to generation and today, Kyoto is noted for its hand woven silk brocade, fine chinaware, cloisonne, damascene, Goshō dolls and Makie lacquerware. As Kyoto was not touched by the recent war, there are many antiques and curios in the form of paintings, carvings and tea ceremony utensils.

Kyoto Suburbs

Katsura Imperial Villa—Built in the early 17th century by Prince Tomohito, the villa is a masterpiece of simplicity and naturalness so treasured by Japanese art lovers. Well versed in the tea ceremony and other forms of Japanese culture, the Prince built the villa to escape from the world of warrior politics and to pursue ideal beauty. The veranda made of bamboo, the natural stone paths, the four tea arbors bordering the pond; the simplicity and elegance has greatly influenced tastes in modern decorating. The property of the Imperial Household, the villa is impeccably preserved and an application to the Kyoto Office of the Imperial Household Agency is required to visit the Villa.

Saihoji Temple—Known for the more than 20 different kinds of moss that grow in its garden, this Zen temple is also known as "Kokedera" or "Moss Temple." The garden with its velvet-like carpet of moss is especially beautiful in autumn when the maple leaves turn red.

Ryoanji Temple—This is a Zen temple famous for its raked sand garden. Facing its main hall is a garden of raked sand and a few stones, which at first glance

Katsura Imperial Villa



looks stark to the occidental visitor. However, sit down on the veranda and gaze at the garden and you will find that it can be interpreted in more ways than one. Some imagine small islands rising in a sea. Some think of mother tigers carrying their young on their back and swimming across a river. Such is the magic of this garden. This garden was built in the 15th century by Soami, a priest well versed in Zen philosophy.

Shugakuin Imperial Villa — Another beautiful villa and garden nestling at the foot of Mt. Hiei, it was built in the 17th century.

Byodoin Temple — This is the villa of the 11th century nobleman, Michinaga Fujiwara, whose power was said to have exceeded that of the Emperor. A reminder of the extravagance of those days, the Phoenix Hall and its Buddha are National Treasures.

Daigo and Sanboin Temples — Dating back to the 9th century, the temples have a collection of fine wall paintings of the 16th century.

Hozu Rapids — The eight mile section between Kameoka and Arashiyama, through narrow gorges, offer boat riders an exhilarating experience. Shooting the rapids takes about 1½ hours. Tour buses leave the hotels every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Ryoanji Temple

February 2—Setsbun

A nationwide ceremony, beans are scattered at shrines and temples to drive out evil spirits.

February 25—Baika Sai (Plum Blossom Festival)

Held at Kitano Tenmangu Shrine, this festival is dedicated to the unfortunate Michizane Sugawara, who was noted for his love of the blossoms of the plum tree. An outdoor tea ceremony is the main feature.

March 15—Otaimatsu

At night at the Shaka-Do, three large torches are set afire and the year's harvest is divined by the way the torches burn.

April 1 to Mid-May—Miyako Odori

Geishas perform the Miyako Odori (Cherry Blossom Dance) at the Gion Kaburenjo Theater.

April 8—Hanamatsuri

A festival to celebrate Buddha's birthday. Sweet tea is poured over flower bedecked Buddha images which are pulled through the streets in wagons which are decorated with flowers.

April 15 to Late May—Kamogawa Odori

Dances are held at Pontocho Kaburenjo Theater with Geishas from Pontocho performing.

Gion Festival



Kyoto

Mid April to April 30—Kitano Odori dances are held at Kitano Kaikan Theater with Kitano Geishas performing.

May 15—Aoi Matsuri (Hollyhock Festival)

One of the big three festivals of Kyoto. In ancient days, the Emperor annually sent an Imperial Messenger to the Kamigamo and Shimogamo Shrines to pray for a bumper harvest. This festival is a reenactment of the procession from the Imperial Palace to the shrines and the procession includes a flower-bedecked Goshō Guruma (Imperial Vehicle). The Imperial Messenger and his retinue wear colorful costumes of the Heian period (8th to 12th century).

3rd Sunday, May—Mifune Matsuri (Boat Festival)

A reenactment of the boating trips of the Emperor and his noblemen, this festival is held at Arashiyama. Court musicians in dragon and phoenix boats accompany the boat procession.

June 1, 2, 3—Takigi Noh

An outdoor torchlit performance of the Noh play at the Heian Shrine. Seats are available at ¥200 to ¥300 each.

June 20—Takekirie (Bamboo Cutting Ceremony)

A ceremony performed by monks in costumes of ancient warrior-monks. The monks cut bamboo poles symbolizing serpents.

July 16 to 24—Gion Festival

One of the big three festivals of Kyoto, it is held at Yasaka Shrine. Originating in the 9th century, a procession of gaily decorated floats parade the streets to seek protection of the gods from pestilence.

August 7 to 10—Ceramic Festival

Held at Gojo Street and dedicated to the Divine Gods of the ceramic industry. Little stalls, selling all kinds of ceramics, line both sides of the street.



Aoi Festival

The following shops are members of the Japan Souvenir Association and are staffed with English speaking personnel. They will assist you in shipping your purchases home.

Damascene & Silver Jewelry

*☆Amita Jewelry Corp. Marutamachi-dori, Kawaramachi Nishi-Iru Tel. 23-0191

Cloisonne

*Inaba Cloisone Co. Sanjo-dori, Shirakawabashi, Nishi-Iru 7-2276

Silk Goods

Kanebo Service Co. Kawaramachi Shijo 22-7927
Murai & Co. Yamato-ji, Shinmonzen 6-0023
S. Nishimura Furumonzen-dori, Higashiyama-ku 6-1312

Oridono Textile Gallery Kawaramachi Nijo 23-1484
Tatsumura Silk Mansion Shimogawaracho Nanzenji, Sakyo-ku 7-1220

Yamamoto & Co. Furumonzen-dori Nawate Higashi-iru, Higashiyama-ku 6-4877

Cultured Pearls

Mikimoto Shinmonzen-dori Tel. 6-1575

Pottery

Koshida Satsumaya Furumonzen-dori,
Higashiyama-ku 6-2015

Woodblock Prints

☆Mikumo Woodblock Print Co. Shijo Nakashinmachi,
Nishi-iru 84-3478

☆Uchida Woodblock Marutamachi-dori, Kawara-
Printing Co. machi Nishi-iru 23-2460

Lacquerware

H. Nishimura Lacquer Factory 7-3324
Okazaki Saishoji Sakyo-ku

Curios

☆Yamanaka & Co. Awataguchi Sanjobo,
Higashiyama-ku 6-0931

☆Yokoyama Inc. Nawate Shimbashi 6-0327

*These stores will show manufacturing processes

☆Purchases at these stores are tax-exempt upon presentation of passports.

Besides the above shops there are shopping arcades at the Miyako, Kyoto and Kyoto International Hotels.

ANNUAL EVENTS IN KYOTO

Although there are many festivals and events at this ancient capital, the following are the main events of the year.

January 1—Eho Mairi

Worshippers go to the shrine lying in the lucky direction of the year and pray for the safety of the family for the coming year.

January 9, 10—Taka Ebisu

Visits are made to the Ebisu Shrine to pray for prosperity during the coming year. Geisha come to worship in palanquins called "Hoe-Kago."

January 15—Toshiya

Archery contests are held at the Sanjyusangen-do Temple.

August 16—Bonfire on Mt. Nyoigatake

A huge bonfire in the shape of the Chinese character meaning "large" is lighted on the side of the hill to greet the spirits of the dead.

October 1—Zuiki Festival

Held at the Kitano Tenmangu Shrine, "mikoshi" (portable shrines) decorated with all kinds of vegetables are paraded.

October 5 to 29—Autumn Kamogawa Dances

October 12—Bull Festival

Held at the Koryuji Temple, it is said that this festival was brought over by Chinese immigrants over 1,000 years ago. A man selected as a Bull God rides a bull with a mask over his face and parades with his followers.

October 22—Jidai Festival

One of the big three festivals of Kyoto, this festival is held at Heian Shrine. A parade of over 2,000 people wearing costumes of the different eras during which Kyoto was the capital of the nation is the highlight of the festival.

October 22—Kurama Fire Festival

Two long rows of torches line the road to Yuki Shrine. Worshippers, also carrying torches, make a most spectacular scene.

Jidai Festival



Kyoto

November—Momiji (Maple) Festival

People in 10th century costumes play ancient music on boats at Hozu River.

December 1 to 25—Kao-Mise (Kabuki)

A Kabuki Drama with an all star cast. Many Gion Geisha dressed in their finery come to watch the show.

December 31—Okera Mairi

Held at the Yasaka Shrine, people take home the sacred fire lighted at daybreak. Legend has it that if one eats rice cooked with this fire, he is protected from disease for the whole year.

ENTERTAINMENT

Japanese Dances—Although Japanese dances are not unique to Kyoto and can also be seen in Tokyo and other spots throughout Japan, Kyoto is noted for its performances. The dances can be divided roughly into three kinds, one originating from the Kabuki, one from folk dances and one from puppet ballads. From April until mid-May, dances by famous Geisha can be seen at the many theaters but at the Gion Corner (Tel. 6-1115), night performances are held the year round. The Gion Corner is a theater with the purpose of introducing traditional Japanese art to foreign visitors. Performances of dances, koto (multi-stringed Japanese harp), puppet shows, ikebana (flower arrangement) and tea ceremony are held twice nightly at 8:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. The performances last fifty minutes and the charge is ¥720 per person. Besides the above, the Japanese restaurants in the Gion and Pontocho districts will call Geisha to your room for performances. The charge is rather high, ¥5,000 for one hour with dinner included.

Tea Ceremony—The tea ceremony is not merely a form of entertainment but is an essential cultural art for the well-educated. It is usually performed in a small arbor set in the midst of a beautiful gar-



den. The room is small and usually has a simple flower arrangement. The tea utensils look somewhat plain but many of them are a couple of centuries old. There are many complicated rules governing the whole ceremony but the main purpose is to forget any vexations and to cultivate mental composure. The tea ceremony first gained popularity among the warrior class in the 15th century when Japan was in the midst of turmoil. The present tea ceremony was developed by Sen-no-Rikyu in the 16th century. The ceremony incorporates Zen thinking and thus you see many a tea arbor in the confines of Zen temples. At the Saiho-ji at Higashiyama (Tel. 7-3395), introduction to the tea ceremony and flower arrangements are made in English every afternoon except on Wednesdays and Sundays. Reservations may be made through the Japan Travel Bureau. A visit to a tea ceremony is also included in the Kyoto Cultural Tour conducted by Japan Travel Bureau.

CLIMATE

Facing the Pacific Ocean and its warm Japan Current, the heat and the cold in Japan are not extreme.

Kyoto

The rainy season is in June and Japan is at her best in Spring and Autumn.

Average Temperature and Rainfall in Kyoto													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High	C	9	9	13	19	24	27	32	33	29	23	17	11
	F	48.2	48.2	55.4	66.2	75.2	80.6	89.6	91.4	84.2	51.8	73.4	62.6
Low	C	-1	-1	2	7	12	17	22	23	19	12	6	1
	F	-30.2	-30.2	35.2	44.6	53.6	62.6	71.6	73.4	66.2	53.6	42.8	33.8
Rainy Days		6	7	10	10	10	11	11	9	12	9	8	7

TRAVEL MEMO

Tipping—Tipping is practically non-existent in Japan which is a boon to all travellers. Some foreigners cannot seem to break the habit of tipping and in some places frequented by foreigners, tips are accepted. Most hotels add a service charge to the bill and have strict rules about employees accepting tips. Redcaps at the railway stations charge ¥50 per bag.

Electricity—60 cycle, 100 volts

Postal Rates

Addressed to	Postcard	Letters (Per 10g or fraction thereof)
Australia, New Zealand		
East Asia, U.S.S.R.	¥35	¥50
(Excluding Asian Area)		
U.S.A., Canada, Central America	¥40	¥80
Europe, Africa, South America		
Near & Middle East, U.S.S.R.		
(Asian Area only)	¥60	¥100

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

January 1	New Year's Day (Most Japanese business houses are closed until January 3)
January 15	Adult's Day
March 21	Vernal Equinox Day
April 29	Emperor's Birthday
May 3	Constitution Day
May 5	Children's Day
September 23	Autumnal Equinox Day
November 3	Culture Day
November 23	Labor Thanksgiving Day



NARA

Nara is a city older than Kyoto and was the capital from 710 to 784 AD. The city was called Heijo (Peaceful Castle) and was so named in prayer for the long and peaceful reign of the Emperor. It was patterned after a Chinese city and roads were laid out in checkerboard fashion. On the northern end was the Imperial Palace with red lacquered gates and blue tile roof. In the Nara period, the Emperor's power was at its peak and Buddhism had begun to sweep the country. Nara, like Kyoto, was spared the ravages of war and today many temples and other cultural assets over a thousand years old can be found. The city with its beautiful scenery still retains the tranquil atmosphere of the ancient capital.

ACCESS TO NARA

Nara can be reached from Osaka in about 50 minutes by taking Kintetsu Railways from Minatomachi Station. It can also be reached by car from both Osaka and Kyoto in a little over an hour, the fare being about ¥2,000 for medium cars and ¥3,500 for large cars.

Kofukuji Temple



CITY TRANSPORTATION

Taxis—Although taxis cruise the streets, the number is limited and it is recommended that you ask your hotel to call a cab. Rates are as follows.

	First 2 km	Each Additional	Waiting Charge
Large Cabs	¥100	400m ¥30	6 Min. ¥30
Medium Cabs	80	330m 20	5 Min. 20
Small Cabs	70	440m 20	5 Min. 20

Rickshaws—The fare for a 3 hour city sightseeing tour is about ¥600 but it is recommended that you settle on the price first.

HOTELS

Western Style Hotels

Rates for single use of twin bedroom with bath
¥3,000—4,000

Rates for twin bedroom with bath ¥3,800—4,000

Nara Hotel Takabatake-machi
Tel. 4101

Japanese Inns—Room charges with two meals
¥2,500—3,600

Uosa Higashi Bekkan Near Sarusawa pond
Tel. 6035

Kasuga Hotel Noboriji-machi Tel. 4031

CITY SIGHTSEEING

Bus tours from Kyoto are available on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at a fare of ¥2,000. But for those with the time to spare, an overnight stay is recommended so that a more leisurely visit can be made to the many historical spots. The Japan Travel Bureau operates sightseeing buses every Monday, Wednesday and Friday during the tourist season of April 1 to May 31 and from October 1 to October 31. The fare is ¥800 and the buses come to the Nara Hotel to pick up guests.

Nara Park—Located on the eastern part of the city, its 1,250 acre grounds are famous for its giant



Kasuga Shrine

pinetrees and tame deer. It is often referred to as "Deer Park" by foreign tourists. The deer are kept by the Kasuga Shrine and were considered in ancient times as sacred messengers of the guardian deity. The main relics of Nara are located either inside the park or nearby.

Kasuga Shrine—Built in the 8th century, it is one of the oldest shrines in Japan. As the guardian deity of the Fujiwara clan, who wielded power from the 8th century to the 11th century, it prospered under the protection of the clan. The main shrine building, painted a bright vermillion, has many bronze lanterns hanging in its corridors donated by believers whose names are carved on the lanterns.

Kofukuji Temple—As the tutelary temple of the Fujiwara clan, it at one time had over 175 buildings in its precincts but with the decline of the Fujiwara clan, many of its buildings were razed by war. Its main buildings have been rebuilt and most of its precious Buddha images were saved from fire and are now designated as National Treasures. Its most famous building is the five-

storied pagoda, which was rebuilt in the 15th century and is the second highest pagoda in Japan. Its silvery image mirrored in the Sarusawa Pond on a moonlit night is a sight not easily forgotten.

Todaiji Temple—This temple houses the 72-foot bronze Buddha, the largest of its kind in the world. Built in the 8th century, its 3,800 acre precinct housed besides the Buddha Hall, two five-storied pagodas, lecture hall and many other buildings which since have been razed by fire. The Buddha Hall was rebuilt in the 18th century but is only 2/3 the size of the original building. However, it still is the largest wooden structure in the world. The buildings detached from the main group were luckily spared from fire and are typical examples of 8th century architecture. The Shosoin Depository, housing the personal properties of Emperor Shomu, is designated a National Treasure along with the Sangatsudo Chapel noted for its many Buddha images.

Nara Suburbs

Yakushiji Temple—Built in the late 7th century by the Emperor Temmu to pray for the recovery of his Empress, it is dedicated to the Yakushi (Medical Master Buddha). It is famous for its Nara period art objects, of which the bronze Yakushi Trinity is most famous. Its 115 foot high, three storied pagoda is also noted for its beauty.

Toshodaiji Temple—Built by the Chinese monk Ganjin who was invited during the Tang Dynasty to spread Buddhism, it is different from the other temples in Nara and its Buddha images were built by artisans imported from China. The temple has not been touched either by fire or war and the original 8th century building still stands today.

Horyuji Temple—The oldest wooden structure in the world, it also houses many priceless ancient art objects of Japan. It was built in 607 AD by Prince Shotoku, Regent to the Empress Suiko, who was an ardent Buddhist and who also established the first Constitution in Japan. The temple is divided into two groups of buildings. The most famous building of the west group is the Kondo (Main Hall), noted world wide for its murals. However, it suffered extensive damage by fire in 1949. The Shaka Trinity housed here are the oldest Buddha images in Japan and show influences of the Chinese North Wei. The five story pagoda located next to the Kondo is the original building and shows the high degree of culture prevailing in those days. The most famous of the east group is the "Hall of Dreams," which houses the main image said to be a copy of the image of Prince Shotoku. However, this is not open to the public. The Treasure Hall is open to the public and its miniature temple with mosaic patterns of insect wings and mystic Buddha images are famous.

The Great Buddha



SHOPPING

There are some interesting souvenirs among the local folkcraft handed down generation by generation. Wooden Nara dolls, painting brushes and ornaments made from deer antlers are some typical articles. The shopping center is Sanjo Street.

RESTAURANTS

The only western style restaurant is at the Nara Hotel and it is recommended that you order a lunch box when you make a trip to the suburbs. A famous Nara dish is the Wakakusa Nabe which is served at the Japanese Inn, Edosan (Tel.2-2662). It is fish and chicken boiled in a special soup with vegetables and is popular among foreign visitors.

ANNUAL EVENTS

January 15 Firing of Grass on Wakakusayama Hill

In the evening, the grass on Wakakusayama Hill is set afire and fireworks are set off. This festival is a reproduction of the original burning of the grass which, over ten centuries ago, marked the end of a boundary dispute between two temples.

Deer in Nara Park



Buddha Hall of Todaiji Temple

February 3 or 4 Kasuga Shrine Lantern Festival

On the night of "Setsubun," the more than 3,000 lanterns in the shrine's precincts are lighted.

February 3 or 4 Tsuina Shiki at Kofukuji Temple

A festival to drive away evil spirits.

March 12 Todaiji Temple Omizutori Ceremony

Called the "water drawing" ceremony, it involves drawing 7 ½ buckets of water from the holy well. A portion of the water is kept at the temple and the rest is distributed to devotees.

April 1—5 Yakushiji Temple Hanae-Shiki

The flower-offering ceremony of Yakushiji Temple. Many artificial flowers adorn the temple on this day.

August 15 Kasuga Shrine Lantern Festival

The same rites as performed in the February festival are held.

Mid October Deer Horn Cutting Ceremony

All the deer are herded into special areas and have their horns cut in accordance with ancient rites.

December 17 Kasuga Wakamiya Shrine Festival

One of the most colorful festivals in Nara, this festival offers a procession of people clad in ancient armour and costumes.



KOBE

Situated 20 miles west of Osaka, Kobe is noted for its excellent port and its scenery. With the Rokko mountain range in the back and facing the emerald Inland Sea, Kobe is favored with a mild climate the year around. On its slopes are the gracious mansions of many of the big names in the Kansai business and financial circles. Kobe port, opened in the 12th century, was first used for foreign trade about 85 years ago and is now the largest port city in the Far East.

Kobe is also one of the industrial centers of Japan and the Osaka-Kobe area called the Hanshin district, along with the Tokyo-Yokohama area, is one of the two largest industrial centers with its steel mills, shipyards and machine industry.

Blessed with an excellent port and beautiful scenery, Kobe is a fast growing city and its population now exceeds 810,000.

ACCESS TO KOBE

Fast limited express electric trains leave Osaka every 10 minutes or so for the 30 minute trip to Kobe. The fare is ¥70. From Osaka International Airport, you may take a taxi direct to Kobe or take the JAL bus to Osaka and then transfer to the electric train. Taxi fare from Osaka International Airport to Kobe is ¥1500 for the 1½ hour trip.

CITY TRANSPORTATION

Taxis

	Large Cabs	Medium Cabs	Small Cabs
First 2 km	¥100	¥ 80	¥ 70
Each additional	400m ¥ 20	500m ¥ 20	570m ¥ 20

Railways—The following railways serve Kobe and its suburbs.

Japan National Railways
Hanshin Electric Railways
Hankyu Electric Railways
Kobe Electric Railways
Sanyo Electric Railways

HOTELS

Deluxe Hotels

Rates for single room with bath ¥1,800 and up
Rates for twin bedroom with bath ¥3,300 and up
Oriental Hotel 6 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku Tel. 3-7771

First Class Hotels

Rates for single room with bath ¥1,600 and up
Rates for twin bedroom with bath ¥3,000 and up
Kobe International Hotel
9 Goko-dori, 8-chome, Fukiai-ku Tel. 22-8051

Other Hotels

Rates for single room with bath ¥1,000 and up
Rates for twin bedroom with bath ¥2,700 and up
Maiko Villa Maiko-ga-hama Tel. 80-6061
Rokkosan Hotel Mt. Rokko, Shinohara 89-0301

Japanese Inns

Hotel Kobe—15 Kumoicho, 1-chome 2-5431
Kotobukiro 43 Sumaderacho, 3-chome 7-4351

Inland Sea



CITY SIGHTSEEING

Motomachi Street—The main shopping center of Kobe and a favorite visiting spot for the foreign visitor. Shops carry a wide variety of goods to select from.

Maiko Beach—About 4 miles west of the city center, this beach is noted for its white sand and its five-century old pines. It faces the Inland Sea with its numerous islands and has long been counted as one of the most beautiful spots in Japan.

Mt. Rokko—The highest mountain in the Rokko mountain range, there is a fine driveway to the summit where a panorama of the city, Osaka Bay, Awaji Island and the Inland Sea can be commanded. There are excellent facilities available for the tourist.

Kobe Suburbs

Takarazuka—Located about 14 miles northeast of Kobe, Takarazuka is the home of the famous Takarazuka Girls' Opera School and Theater. Performances are held every month and for information regarding show time and programs, consult your hotel information desk or tourist agency. Takarazuka also has an amusement center, including a zoo and botanical gardens. Its hot springs are also a favorite.

Girls' Opera



It can be reached in about 30 minutes by car from Kobe and 50 minutes from Osaka. Electric Railway service is also available from both cities.

Himeji—Located 36 miles west of Kobe, it has a population of 350,000 and is noted for the Himeji Castle, one of the most beautiful castles in Japan. Its gleaming white walls have given it the name of "Heron Castle." Built in the 14th century, it is a typical example of the castles of those troubled days.



RESTAURANTS

Kobe, being the cosmopolitan seaport it is, has almost any kind of food your heart may desire. At the same time, Kobe is noted for the famous "Nada" sake, brewed locally and prized highly by the connoisseur. Try a sip of it with your sukiyaki or steak made from the fabulous Kobe beef.

Japanese Dishes

Sukiyaki

Mitsuwa	69 Motomachi-dori, 2-chome	3-0975
Seiga-so	28 Tamon-dori, 2-chome	4-3454
Yama-Mitsuwa	20 Naka Yamate-dori, 5-chome	4-1038

Sushi

Aototsu	184 Motomachi, 3-chome	3-3435
Iroha	20 Motomachi-dori, 7-chome	4-0224
Narikomaya	35 Sannomiya-cho, 2-chome	3-3236
Yagura-zushi	65 Motomachi-dori, 2-chome	3-0098

Tempura

Fujimura	132 Motomachi-dori, 7-chome	3-3373
Okagawa	35 Sakaemachi-dori, 2-chome	3-6154

Chinese Dishes

Daiichiro	94 Edocho	3-0031
Kinryu-kaku	Shimbun Kaikan Bldg	2-1616
Tomei-kaku	Meikai Bldg., Akashi-machi	3-3701

SHOPPING

The shopping centers are Motomachi Street, Sannomiya Street, and the Kobe International House. The shops and stores here are reliable and English is spoken in most of them. The following are member shops of the Japan Souvenir Association and while there are many other good shops that do not belong to the association, member shops offer goods duty-free.

Amita Jewelry Corp.—Kobe International House, Gokodori Tel. 22-8161 Damascene

Hiro Yoshi Trading Corp.—30 Shimo-Yamate-dori 3-chome Tel. 3-3630 Satsumaware

Imanishi Optical Co.—Kobe International House Tel. 22-8161 Binoculars, Transistor Radios

Kanebo Service Co.—Kobe International House Tel. 22-1748 Silk Goods

K. Mikimoto Inc.—Kobe International House Tel. 22-0062 Cultured Pearls

Main Department Stores

Daimaru	Akashi-machi	Closed Mondays
Hankyu	Kanocho	Closed Mondays
Mitsukoshi	Motomachi, 6-chome	Closed Fridays
Sogo	Onoe-dori, 8-chome	Closed Thursdays

NIGHT CLUBS

Kitano Club	64 Kitanocho, 1-chome	Tel. 22-2429
Club Aoishiro	81 Yamamoto-dori, 2-chome	22-2950
Club Moon Light	24 Kitanagisa-dori, 1-chome	3-0157

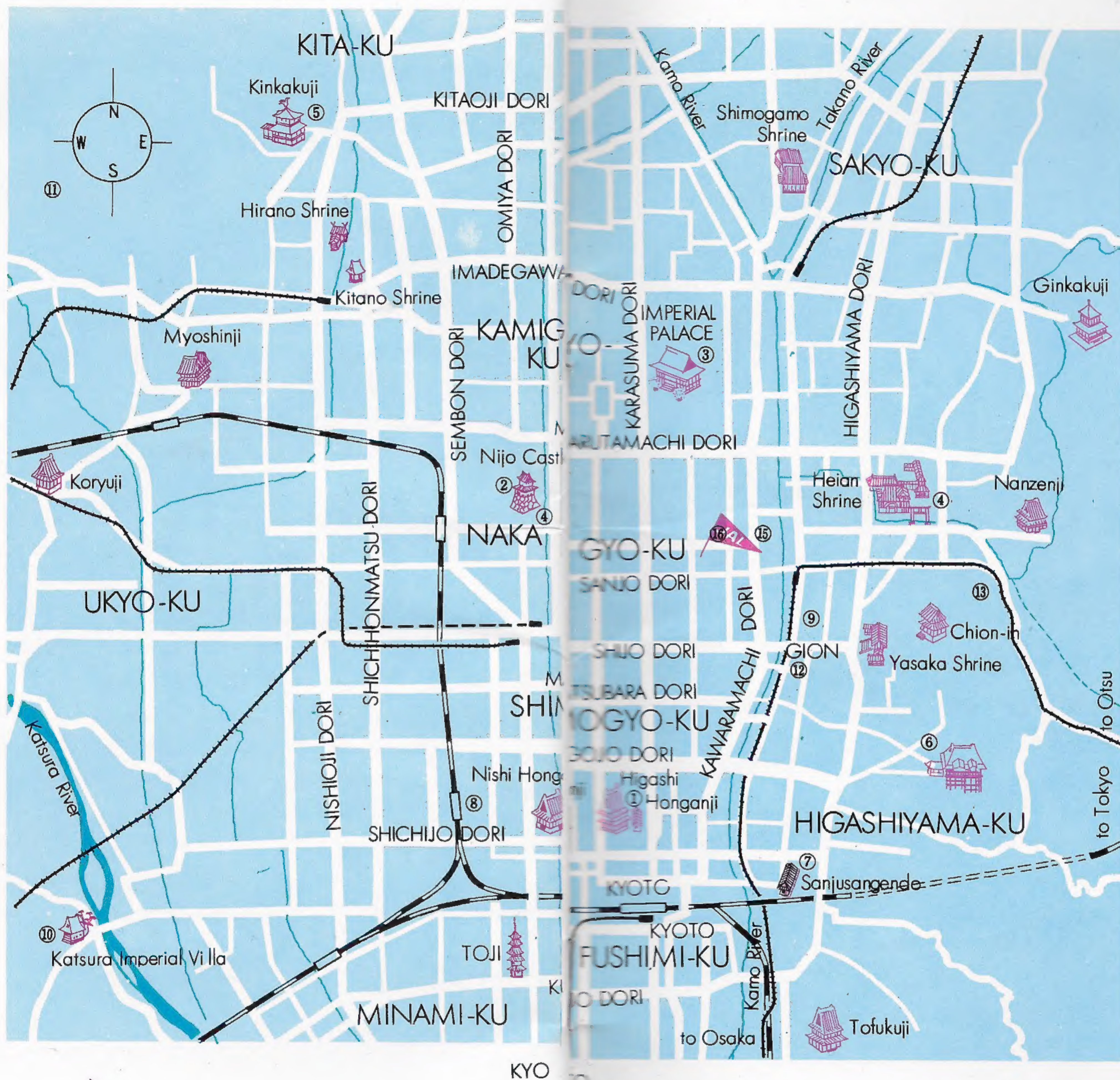
HOME VISITS

A visit to a typical Japanese home can be arranged through the Tourist Section of the Kobe Municipal Government. Application must be made at least one day in advance direct to the municipal government or through your hotel information desk or tourist agency.



OSAKA

- JAL** Japan Air Lines Osaka Office
Daiichi Seimei Bldg. Umeda, Kita-ku Tel. 312-1271
- JAL** Japan Air Lines Shin-Asahi Bldg., 2-22,
Nakanoshima Kita-ku Tel. 202-5100
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Osaka Castle | 6. Nakaza |
| 2. Dotombori & Sennichimae | 7. Bunrakuza |
| 3. Tsutenkaku | 8. Hotel Osaka Grand |
| 4. Shinsaibashi-Suji | 9. Hotel New Osaka |
| 5. Shin Kabukiza | 10. International Fair Hotel |



Japan Air Lines Kyoto Ticket Office

1. Higashi Honganji Temple
2. Nijo Castle
3. Old Imperial Palace
4. Heian Shrine
5. Kinkakuji Temple

Koku Bldg., Naka Shiroyama-cho, Naka-Gyoku Tel. 23-6136/7

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. Kiyomizu Temple | 11. Ryoanji Temple |
| 7. Sanjusangendo Temple | 12. Gion Corner |
| 8. Shimabara | 13. Miyako Hotel |
| 9. Gion | 14. Kyoto Int'l Hotel |
| 10. Katsura Imperial Villa | 15. Kyoto Hotel |
| | 16. Kyoto Municipal Office |



NARA

1. Nara Park
2. Kasuga Shrine
3. Kofukuji Temple
4. Todaiji Temple
5. Nara Hotel



KOBE

JAL Japan Air Lines Kobe Office

4, 7-chome, Kumoi-dori, Fukiai-ku Tel. 23-0431-3

1. Motomachi Street
2. Oriental Hotel
3. Kobe International Hotel



Beginning October Fly JAL's new "Silk Road" to Europe

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